Mr Matthew Weaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1799. [No 1916.]

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The SEDITION ACT Vindicated.

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SKETCH OF CHIEF JUSTICE DANA's CHARGE.

"THE Chief Juſtice obſerved, that the critical and intereſting ſituation of our public affairs, both internal and external, rendered it not only proper but neceſſary, that he ſhould direct his obſervations more particularly towards thoſe offences, which endangered the peace and proſperity of the United States.——Of thoſe offences, no one had a more direct, and alarming tendency, to the ſubverſion of all government, nor a more decided effect, to excite ſecret and open oppoſition to the conſtituted authorities, than the crimes of Sedition and Seditious Publications.——He defined Sedition to be, the offence of endeavouring, by adviſed and deliberate ſpeaking, or by writing, or printing and publiſhing, to ſpread abroad, falſe, groundleſs, and ſcandalous rumours and reports, touching the conſtitution, laws, or adminiſtration of the government, with an intent to excite, and ſtir up, a forceable and open oppoſition againſt them. Some, the Chief Juſtice remarked, had affected to deny the exiſtence of any ſuch crime in a free government, and had contended that the liberty of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing ought to be indulged without reſtraint. They had even gone ſo far as to aſſert that Congreſs had not the *power* to reſtrain or abridge theſe natural and *impreſcriptible* rights, and that the act of Congreſs for the puniſhment of ſedition was unconſtitutional. The Chief Juſtice, declared, that he entertained a very different opinion.—That the crime of ſedition as above defined, had ever been conſidered an offence at common law, and was undoubtedly puniſhable without any ſtatute defining its extent, or limiting its puniſhment. That ſuch laws ſo far from being unconſtitutional were abſolutely eſſential to the preſervation of *every* government.—That although no expreſs authority had been delegated to the National Legiſlature on this particular ſubject, yet there could not exiſt a doubt, but that all governments had a right to enact any laws, and to exerciſe any authority, which were eſſential to their own preſervation—that the puniſhment of ſuch crimes as were in their nature ſubverſive of the National Government without doubt, appertained to its authority—The Chief Juſtice then ably defended the general principles, of the propriety of ſuch laws—he denied that they were hoſtile to *genuine* freedom, he pointed out with accuracy and preciſion the diſtinction between the *liberty* and the *licentiouſneſs*, the rational *exerciſe* and the *abuſe* of the preſs, between a fair and candid examination of public men, and public meaſures, and that falſe and malicious miſrepreſentation and calumny of men and things, which tended to weaken the confidence of the people in their beſt friends and in the wiſeſt meaſures.—He conſidered the right of ſpeaking, writing, and printing, as ſtanding upon the ſame footing with *all other* rights—as maintainable ſo long as they are kept within due bounds, but reſtrainable, and puniſhable whenever they interfere with the rights of others, or with the welfare of Society.——He then adverted to the late acts of Congreſs, relative to Seditious practices and publications, and to Aliens, who may be deemed to be dangerous to the public ſafety.—He demonſtrated, that ſo alarming had become the ſituation of the United States, to ſuch an organized and formidable ſtate had the oppoſition againſt the Government arrived, and ſo barefaced and proſtituted had been certain preſſes, within the boſom of our country, that it was full time, that the Government ſhould adopt ſome meaſures for its ſecurity and preſervation.—He undertook to ſhew the propriety of the act of Congreſs, againſt Seditious practices, and that it was warranted, not only by the principles of reaſon, and the Common Law, but by the practice and uſages adopted by the ſeveral States, during the revolutionary conteſt.—For this purpoſe he made the following ſummary of the late act of Congreſs, paſſed July 9th, 1798, which enacts "That if any perſons ſhall unlawfully combine or conſpire together, with intent to oppoſe any meaſure or meaſures of the Government of the United States, directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law, or to intimidate any perſon *holding* a place or office under the Government of the United States, from undertaking, performing, or executing his truſt or duty, ſuch perſons ſhall be guilty of a high miſdemeanour."

Can any man, the Chief Juſtice aſked, who underſtands the nature of Civil Government, or who is attached to the principles of order and Rational Liberty, doubt, whether *combinations* and *conſpiracies*, to oppoſe conſtitutional laws, or public officers, in the lawful execution of their truſts and duties, are offences which ought to be puniſhed? Can any Government be ſupported, under which ſuch combinations and conſpiracies go unpuniſhed?—The ſecond clauſe enacts, "That if any perſon or perſons, *with intent* as aforeſaid, ſhall *counſel, adviſe*, or attempt to procure any inſurrections, riots, unlawful aſſemblies or combinations, whether ſuch conſpiracy threatening counſel, advice or attempt, ſhall have the propoſed effect or not, ſhall be guilty of a high miſdemeanor, be fined and impriſoned."

If it be a crime, it was remarked, to combine and conſpire to oppoſe the lawful authority of the government, its meaſures, or its officers, it cannot be doubted, but that the counſellors, adviſers and promoters of ſuch combinations are alſo criminal.—Indeed, if this was not the caſe, the greateſt offenders would eſcape with impunity, ſince the leaders of faction, who are the authors of all the oppoſition to the Government, have generally cunning and cowardice enough to keep themſelves behind the curtain, while they excite their weak and deluded partizans to open hoſtility and inſurrection.—The third ſection of the act of Congreſs, provides, "That if any perſon ſhall write, print, utter, or publiſh, or cauſe or procure to be written, printed, uttered, or publiſhed, or ſhall knowingly and willingly aſſiſt, or aid, in writing, printing, uttering, or publiſhing, any falſe, ſcandalous and malicious writing againſt the government, either Houſe of Congreſs, or the Preſident of the United States, *with intent* to *defame*, or to bring them, or either of them into contempt or diſrepute, or to excite againſt them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to ſtir up Sedition within the United States, or to excite any unlawful combination therein for oppoſing, or reſiſting any law of the United States, or any act of the Preſident of the United States done in purſuance of any ſuch law, or of the powers in him veſted by the conſtitution of the United States, or to reſiſt, oppoſe, or defeat any ſuch law or act, or to aid, encourage, or abet any hoſtile deſigns of *any foreign nation* againſt the United States, their people or Government, ſhall be fined and impriſoned, &c." This act alſo declares, that "it ſhall be lawful for the Defendant, upon the trial of the cauſe, to give in evidence in his defence, *the truth* of the matter contained in the publication charged as a libel, and the jury ſhall have a right to determine the law, and the fact, under the direction of the Court, as in other caſes."

The foregoing extracts contain the ſubſtance of the law in queſtion, and the Judge obſerved, that ſo far from extending the law relating to libels, it was a mitigation of the common law on this ſubject. Before the paſſing of the preſent act, by the exiſting law of the land, a perſon was liable to be convicted and puniſhed for ſeditious writings and publications, whether the matter charged as a Libel was *true or falſe*. By the preſent act, the defendant is authorized to give the *truth* of the matter in evidence, in his defence. At common laws the Court upon conviction might fine or impriſon at their diſcretion, and might inflict the infamous and diſgraceful puniſhment of the Pillory. But by the humane proviſions of the act in queſtion, the Court are confined to a very moderate fine and impriſonment, and the infamous part of the puniſhment is wholly aboliſhed, ſo that the act of Congreſs may fairly be conſidered, not an infringement upon national rights, or an encroachment upon conſtitutional ground, but as a reſtriction of the diſcretion of the court in favor of the liberty of the citizen.

Great clamour, ſaid the Judge, has been excited by thoſe, who are always prone to cenſure the Government, on account of the rigour of the Alien and Sedition bills.—They have already been proved to have been juſtified by the law of ſelf preſervation and by the critical ſituation of the United States.—He was now prepared to ſhew, that they were *vaſtly more moderate*, than the proviſions which Congreſs and the ſeveral States thought neceſſary to eſtabliſh during our revolutionary conteſt.—The Judge then drew an elegant and ſtriking parallel between the ſituation of the United States at the former and the preſent period.—He obſerved, that at both periods, there exiſted a daring and deſperate faction in the boſom of our country, not only, marſhalled and organized againſt the government, but aided and encouraged by a foreign power. If there was any difference between them it was in favour of the Tories in 1775—who were adhering to a government to whom they *had* owed allegiance, and who were never conſidered as enemies until after the declaration of independence—on the other hand, the oppoſition at the preſent day were oppoſing a Government of their own legitimate choice, and arranging themſelves under the banners of a foreign nation, to whom they never had owed allegiance, and towards whom every obligation of gratitude had by the perfidy and hoſtility of that nation been long ſince done away. He then proceeded to ſtate that on the 14th March, 1776, the Congreſs of the then United Colonies "recommended to the ſeveral aſſemblies and councils or committees of ſafety to cauſe all perſons to be diſarmed within the United Colonies who are notoriouſly diſaffected to the *cauſe* of America, or who have not aſſociated, or refuſe to aſſociate, to defend them by arms. The Legiſlature, in purſuance of this recommendation, ſoon after paſſed an act to carry it into execution, by which it is enacted, that any perſon above the age of 16 years, who ſhould refuſe or neglect to ſubſcribe the declaration therein ſet forth, ſhould be diſarmed, and in caſe he held any office, civil or military, ſhould be diſqualified to exerciſe the ſame, even any *town office*; and if he did not hold any ſuch office, he ſhould be diſqualified to be choſen or appointed thereto, or to give his vote for any repreſentative, or any military, town or county office, and any perſon in any way aiding or aſſiſting the enemy, ſhould forfeit all his effects and eſtate, and be impriſoned and diſqualified to hold any office as above, after conviction.—See the Teſt-Act, 1776. The Legiſlature in 1777, paſſed an act, for puniſhing crimes committed againſt the public ſafety, below treaſon and miſpriſion of treaſon.

This act reſpects "any *expreſſions* made uſe of in *preaching, praying*, in public or private diſcourſe, with a deſign to diſcourage the people from ſupporting the Declaration of Independence, or endeavouring by *words or actions* to juſtify the meaſures of the King or Parliament of Great-Britain, or diſſuade the people from entering into the army or navy. [See chap. 29 h, 1777. The Legiſlature the ſame year paſſed another act for taking up, or reſtraining perſons dangerous to the ſtate; that is, perſons whom the council ſhould deem the ſafety of the ſtate required ſhould be reſtrained of their perſonal liberty, or whoſe enlargement within the ſtate was dangerous to it; and ſuch were to be impriſoned without bail or mainprize until diſcharged by the council or general court.—[Chap. 45, 1777. The legiſlature by another act for ſecuring the United States againſt their internal enemies, authorized the towns to make out liſts of ſuch, and lay them before a ſpecial court of ſeſſions, who were to inquire into the truth of the charge by a jury, and on conviction ſuch internal enemies were to be *tranſported by the board of war* to the Weſt Indies or Europe; and if they returned during the war, they were to be adjudged guilty of felony, without the benefit of clergy. [Chap. 48, 1777.] By another act, an oath of allegiance was required to ſupport, maintain and defend the State againſt the King and all other oppoſers and enemies—and to diſcover all plots and conſpiracies againſt the ſtate, or any other of the United States; perſons refuſing to take it, were to be ſent off by the council to any part of the Britiſh Dominions." (Chap. 17. 1778, P. 159.]

The Chief Juſtice having drawn this parallel between the late moderate meaſures of Congreſs, and the energetic meaſures adopted by this ſtate during our late war, and having ſhown that the neceſſity of adopting the preſent ſteps was as great as at the former period, proceeded to obſerve that in the courſe of the laſt year's circuit he had addreſſed the Grand Jurors on the ſubject of a foreign influence, over the people or government of our country. That he had obſerved that though peace with all the world, ſhould be the fundamental maxim of our policy, yet we ſhould not give up to that maxim, our national character, or our unqueſtionable right of conducting our own affairs agreeable to our own will, in all caſes not affecting the *perfect* rights of other nations. That therefore we ſhould regard with a jealous eye every attempt of any foreign power to intermeddle with them

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AT no period of the hiſtory of our country, has it been more neceſſary to rally round our Conſtituted Authorities, and to vindicate the wiſe and prudent meaſures of our National Government, than at the preſent criſis. A powerful foreign influence, co-operating with a deſperate domeſtic faction, has endeavoured to intimidate and undermine, and finally overthrow an adminiſtration, which has had the virtue and the firmneſs to reſiſt the encroachments of an inſidious and ambitious ally.—Compelled, by the profligate and audacious attempts of its enemies, who have by powerful ſecret combinations, by abandoned preſſes, by outrageous calumnies, attempted its overthrow, our Government has found it neceſſary to arm itſelf with *conſtitutional* weapons, and to enforce by penal laws, that rectitude of conduct, which ought to have reſulted from the VIRTUE of its citizens. That *neceſſary* check upon the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, without which no government can long exiſt, has been miſrepreſented as a tyrannical meaſure, and an infringement of conſtitutional rights. However contemptible the arguments of our enemies may be, it is our duty to oppoſe to them the irreſiſtable influence of truth and fair reaſoning. On the ſubject of the *Sedition Act*, no citizen of the United States has made more clear, comprehenſive and judicious remarks than the Chief Juſtice of this Commonwealth. His opinions on this ſubject have the more weight, not only from his high legal reputation, but becauſe his early and uniform zeal in favor of rational and conſtitutional liberty can never be queſtioned. Having heard that his charges to the Grand Jury, on this ſubject, throughout the Commonwealth, had given univerſal ſatisfaction, I was led to attend very cloſely to his Charge in this county, and although it is impoſſible from memory to do juſtice to the force of his reaſoning, much leſs to the eloquence of his manner, yet I flatter myſelf that the following imperfect ſketches will afford ſatisfaction to the public, eſpecially as the Chief Juſtice has uniformly declined to ſubmit his obſervations to the preſs.

SKETCH OF CHIEF JUSTICE DANA's CHARGE.

"THE Chief Juſtice obſerved, that the critical and intereſting ſituation of our public affairs, both internal and external, rendered it not only proper but neceſſary, that he ſhould direct his obſervations more particularly towards thoſe offences, which endangered the peace and proſperity of the United States.——Of thoſe offences, no one had a more direct, and alarming tendency, to the ſubverſion of all government, nor a more decided effect, to excite ſecret and open oppoſition to the conſtituted authorities, than the crimes of Sedition and Seditious Publications.——He defined Sedition to be, the offence of endeavouring, by adviſed and deliberate ſpeaking, or by writing, or printing and publiſhing, to ſpread abroad, falſe, groundleſs, and ſcandalous rumours and reports, touching the conſtitution, laws, or adminiſtration of the government, with an intent to excite, and ſtir up, a forceable and open oppoſition againſt them. Some, the Chief Juſtice remarked, had affected to deny the exiſtence of any ſuch crime in a free government, and had contended that the liberty of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing ought to be indulged without reſtraint. They had even gone ſo far as to aſſert that Congreſs had not the *power* to reſtrain or abridge theſe natural and *impreſcriptible* rights, and that the act of Congreſs for the puniſhment of ſedition was unconſtitutional. The Chief Juſtice, declared, that he entertained a very different opinion.—That the crime of ſedition as above defined, had ever been conſidered an offence at common law, and was undoubtedly puniſhable without any ſtatute defining its extent, or limiting its puniſhment. That ſuch laws ſo far from being unconſtitutional were abſolutely eſſential to the preſervation of *every* government:—That although no expreſs authority had been delegated to the National Legiſlature on this particular ſubject, yet there could not exiſt a doubt, but that all governments had a right to enact any laws, and to exerciſe any authority, which were eſſential to their own preſervation—that the puniſhment of ſuch crimes as were in their nature ſubverſive of the National Government without doubt, appertained to its authority—The Chief Juſtice then ably defended the general principles, of the propriety of ſuch laws—he denied that they were hoſtile to *genuine* freedom, he pointed out with accuracy and preciſion the diſtinction between the *liberty* and the *licentiouſneſs*, the rational *exerciſe* and the *abuſe* of the preſs, between a fair and candid examination of public men, and public meaſures, and that falſe and malicous miſrepreſentation and calumny of men and things, which tended to weaken the confidence of the people in their beſt friends and in the wiſeſt meaſures.—He conſidered the right of ſpeaking, writing, and printing, as ſtanding upon the ſame footing with *all other* rights—as maintainable ſo long as they are kept within due bounds, but reſtrainable, and puniſhable whenever they interfere with the rights of others, or with the welfare of Society.——He then adverted to the late acts of Congreſs, relative to Seditious practices and publications, and to Aliens, who may be deemed to be dangerous to the public ſafety.—He demonſtrated, that ſo alarming had become the ſituation of the United States, to ſuch an organized and formidable ſtate had the oppoſition againſt the Government arrived, and ſo barefaced and proſtituted had been certain preſſes, within the boſom of our country, that it was full time, that the Government ſhould adopt ſome meaſures for its ſecurity and preſervation.—He undertook to ſhew the propriety of the act of Congreſs, againſt Seditious practices, and that it was warranted, not only by the principles of reaſon, and the Common Law, but by the practice and uſages adopted by the ſeveral States, during the revolutionary conteſt.—For this purpoſe he made the following ſummary of the late act of Congreſs, paſſed July 9th, 1798, which enacts "That if any perſons ſhall unlawfully combine or conſpire together, with intent to oppoſe any meaſure or meaſures of the Government of the United States, directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law, or to intimidate any perſon *holding* a place or office under the Government of the United States, from undertaking, performing, or executing his truſt or duty, ſuch perſons ſhall be guilty of a high miſdemeanour."

Can any man, the Chief Juſtice aſked, who underſtands the nature of Civil Government, or who is attached to the principles of order and Rational Liberty, doubt, whether *combinations* and *conſpiracies*, to oppoſe conſtitutional laws, or public officers, in the lawful execution of their truſts and duties, are offences which ought to be puniſhed? Can any Government be ſupported, under which ſuch combinations and conſpiracies go unpuniſhed?—The ſecond clauſe enacts, "That if any perſon or perſons, *with intent* as aforeſaid, ſhall *counſel, adviſe*, or attempt to procure any inſurrections, riots, unlawful aſſemblies or combinations, whether ſuch conſpiracy threatening counſel, advice or attempt, ſhall have the propoſed effect or not, ſhall be guilty of a high miſdemeanor, be fined and impriſoned."

If it be a crime, it was remarked, to combine and conſpire to oppoſe the lawful authority of the government, its meaſures, or its officers, it cannot be doubted, but that the counſellors, adviſers and promoters of ſuch combinations are alſo criminal.—Indeed, if this was not the caſe, the greateſt offenders would eſcape with impunity, ſince the leaders of faction, who are the authors of all the oppoſition to the Government, have generally cunning and cowardice enough to keep themſelves behind the curtain, while they excite their weak and deluded partizans to open hoſtility and inſurrection.—The third ſection of the act of Congreſs, provides, "That if any perſon ſhall write, print, utter, or publiſh, or cauſe or procure to be written, printed, uttered, or publiſhed, or ſhall knowingly and willingly aſſiſt, or aid, in writing, printing, uttering, or publiſhing, any falſe, ſcandalous and malicious writing againſt the government, either Houſe of Congreſs, or the Preſident of the United States, *with intent* to *defame*, or to bring them, or either of them into contempt or diſrepute, or to excite againſt them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to ſtir up Sedition within the United States, or to excite any unlawful combination therein for oppoſing, or reſiſting any law of the United States, or any act of the Preſident of the United States done in purſuance of any ſuch law, or of the powers in him veſted by the conſtitution of the United States, or to reſiſt, oppoſe, or defeat any ſuch law or act, or to aid, encourage, or abet any hoſtile deſigns of *any foreign nation* againſt the United States, their people or Government, ſhall be fined and impriſoned, &c." This act alſo declares, that "it ſhall be lawful for the Defendant, upon the trial of the cauſe, to give in evidence in his defence, *the truth* of the matter contained in the publication charged as a libel, and the jury ſhall have a right to determine the law, and the fact, under the direction of the Court, as in other caſes."

The foregoing extracts contain the ſubſtance of the law in queſtion, and the Judge obſerved, that ſo far from extending the law relating to libels, it was a mitigation of the common law on this ſubject. Before the paſſing of the preſent act, by the exiſting law of the land, a perſon was liable to be convicted and puniſhed for ſeditious writings and publications, whether the matter charged as a Libel was *true or falſe*. By the preſent act, the defendant is authorized to give the *truth* of the matter in evidence, in his defence. At common laws the Court upon conviction might fine or impriſon at their diſcretion, and might inflict the infamous and diſgraceful puniſhment of the Pillory. But by the humane proviſions of the act in queſtion, the Court are confined to a very moderate fine and impriſonment, and the infamous part of the puniſhment is wholly aboliſhed, ſo that the act of Congreſs may fairly be conſidered, not an infringement upon national rights, or an encroachment upon conſtitutional ground, but as a reſtriction of the diſcretion of the court in favor of the liberty of the citizen.

Great clamour, ſaid the Judge, has been excited by thoſe, who are always prone to cenſure the Government, on account of the rigour of the Alien and Sedition bills.—They have already been proved to have been juſtified by the law of ſelf preſervation and by the critical ſituation of the United States.—He was now prepared to ſhew, that they were *vaſtly more moderate*, than the proviſions which Congreſs and the ſeveral States thought neceſſary to eſtabliſh during our revolutionary conteſt.—The Judge then drew an elegant and ſtriking parallel between the ſituation of the United States at the former and the preſent period.—He obſerved, that at both periods, there exiſted a daring and deſperate faction in the boſom of our country, not only, marſhalled and organized againſt the government, but aided and encouraged by a foreign power. If there was any difference between them it was in favour of the Tories in 1775—who were adhering to a government to whom they *had* owed allegiance, and who were never conſidered as enemies until after the declaration of independence—on the other hand, the oppoſition at the preſent day were oppoſing a Government of their own legitimate choice, and arranging themſelves under the banners of a foreign nation, to whom they never had owed allegiance, and towards whom every obligation of gratitude had by the perfidy and hoſtility of that nation been long ſince done away. He then proceeded to ſtate that on the 14th March, 1776, the Congreſs of the then United Colonies "recommended to the ſeveral aſſemblies and councils or committees of ſafety to cauſe all perſons to be diſarmed within the United Colonies who are notoriouſly diſaffected to the *cauſe* of America, or who have not aſſociated, or refuſe to aſſociate, to defend them by arms. The Legiſlature, in purſuance of this recommendation, ſoon after paſſed an act to carry it into execution, by which it is enacted, that any perſon above the age of 16 years, who ſhould refuſe or neglect to ſubſcribe the declaration therein ſet forth, ſhould be diſarmed, and in caſe he held any office, civil or military, ſhould be diſqualified to exerciſe the ſame, even any *town-office*; and if he did not hold any ſuch office, he ſhould be diſqualified to be choſen or appointed thereto, or to give his vote for any repreſentative, or any military, town or county office, and any perſon in any way aiding or aſſiſting the enemy, ſhould forfeit all his effects and eſtate, and be impriſoned and diſqualified to hold any office as above, after conviction.—See the Teſt-Act, 1776. The Legiſlature in 1777, paſſed an act, for puniſhing crimes committed againſt the public ſafety, below treaſon and miſpriſion of treaſon.

This act reſpects "any *expreſſions* made uſe of in *preaching, praying*, in public or private diſcourſe, with a deſign to diſcourage the people from ſupporting the Declaration of Independence, or endeavouring by *words or actions* to juſtify the meaſures of the King or Parliament of Great-Britain, or diſſuade the people from entering into the army or navy. [See chap. 29th, 1777. The Legiſlature the ſame year paſſed another act for taking up, or reſtraining perſons dangerous to the ſtate; that is, perſons whom the council ſhould deem the ſafety of the ſtate required ſhould be reſtrained of their perſonal liberty, or whoſe enlargement within the ſtate was dangerous to it; and ſuch were to be impriſoned without bail or mainprize until diſcharged by the council or general court.—[Chap. 45, 1777. The legiſlature by another act for ſecuring the United States againſt their internal enemies, authorized the towns to make out liſts of ſuch, and lay them before a ſpecial court of ſeſſions, who were to inquire into the truth of the charge by a jury, and on conviction ſuch internal enemies were to be *tranſported by the board of war* to the Weſt Indies or Europe; and if they returned during the war, they were to be adjudged guilty of felony, without the benefit of clergy. [Chap. 48, 1777.] By another act, an oath of allegiance was required to ſupport, maintain and defend the State againſt the King and all other oppoſers and enemies—and to diſcover all plots and conſpiracies againſt the ſtate, or any other of the United States; perſons refuſing to take it, were to be ſent off by the council to any part of the Britiſh Dominions." (Chap. 17. 1778, P. 159.]

The Chief Juſtice having drawn this parallel between the late moderate meaſures of Congreſs, and the energetic meaſures adopted by this ſtate during our late war, and having ſhown that the neceſſity of adopting the preſent ſteps was as great as at the former period, proceeded to obſerve that in the courſe of the laſt year's circuit he had addreſſed the Grand Jurors on the ſubject of a foreign influence, over the people or government of our country. That he had obſerved that though peace with all the world, ſhould be the fundamental maxim of our policy, yet we ſhould not give up to that maxim, our national character, or our unqueſtionable right of conducting our own affairs agreeable to our own will, in all caſes not affecting the *perfect* rights of other nations. That therefore we ſhould regard with a jealous eye every attempt of any foreign power to intermeddle with them

otton RAGS, by the Printer great Variety of other
reof.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1798. Poſt-Office. *Dec.* 18. hereof.

December 21.

AMERICAN NAVY.

L f the Veſſels now in Service.

		Guns	Commanders.
Frigate	United States,	44	John Barry,
	Conſtitution,	44	S. Nicholſon,
	Conſtellation,	36	Tho's Truxton,
	Ganges,	24	Tho's Tingey,
	Delaware,	20	Stephen Decatur,
	Montezuma,	20	Alex'r Murray.
	Baltimore,	20	Iſaac Phillips,
	Gen. Waſhing.	24	Patrick Fletcher,
	Herald,	18	James Sever,
	Portſmouth,	24	Daniel M Neal,
	Pinckney,	18	Sam'l Heyward,
	Norfolk,	18	Tho's Williams,
	Richmond,	18	—— ——,
	Merrimack,	24	Moſes Brown,
Galley	Retaliation,	14	Wm. Bainbridge,
Eight Revenue Cutters.			

Veſſels now building.

Connecticut,	24	Moſes Tryon,
Adams,	24	Richard V. Morris,
1 at Boſton,	24	
2 at Baltimore,	18 each.	
1 at Salem	32	
2 at N. York,	44 each,	
1 at Philadelphia,	44	
1 at Norfolk,	36	
1 at Portſmouth,	44	
1 at Warren,	32	Chriſt. R. Perry.
1 at Boſton,	36	

December 24.

Extract of a letter from the Conſul of the United States at Gibraltar, dated the 18th and 23d of October, 1798.

"The American ſhip Roanoke, Ebenezer Paine, Commander, from Norfolk in Virginia, with a valuable cargo of cocoa, indigo, &c.—bound to Cadiz and a market, was brought in two days ago by a British privateer, on pretence of being Spaniſh property; and after going through the cuſtomary interrogation, has been cleared.

"Since the veſſel was freed, being of 333 tons burthen, I met Earl St. Vincent, when I took the opportunity to requeſt the favor of leave for her going to Cadiz with her cargo, which he not only granted, but alſo a convoy, as ſhe is not armed, with leave to bring out for the United States a cargo of the produce of Spain.

"At foot you have the names of the ſix French prizes ſent in by Admiral Nelſon, five of which are now ready to proceed to Liſbon, there to get ſome temporary repairs before they go for England; they are under jury maſts, and in a ſhocking ſtate. Admiral Nelſon is blocking up Malta.

NAMES OF PRIZES.

Le Franklin,	80 guns
Le Tonant,	80
Le Spartiat,	74
Le Conquerant,	74
Le Peuple Souveraine,	74
L'Aquillion,	74

"By a Dane in 27 days from Leghorne, it is reported that the Malteſe had roſe on the French garriſon, diſpoſſeſſed them of the iſland and thrown themſelves under the protection of Great-Britain and the King of Naples;—He further reports, that Buonoparte had been compelled, by the Turks to re-embark his army, and was in great want of proviſions, that on the other hand the Engliſh continued to block them up."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

A citizen of South Carolina has invented a lamp, upon a conſtruction which conſumes tallow and other fat ſubſtances in the manner of oil, without producing offenſive ſmells or ſmoke.—The author has obtained a patent for his invention, under the name of "Love's patent Lamp."

TO ALL MALCONTENTS.

A law is now in force, in the ſtate of Virginia paſſed in the year 1792, which enacts, "That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Council of the State, to apprehend and ſecure, or cauſe to be apprehended and ſecured, or compelled, *to depart this commonwealth*, all ſuſpicious perſons, being the ſubjects of any foreign power or ſtate, who ſhall have made a declaration of war, or actually commenced hoſtilities againſt the ſaid ſtates, *from whom the Preſident of the United States ſhall apprehend hoſtile deſigns againſt the ſaid ſtates provided information thereof ſhall have been previouſly received by the executive from him*; and in ſuch caſes the governor, with the advice of the council of ſtate, ſhall and he is hereby empowered to ſend for the perſon and papers of any foreigner within this ſtate in order to obtain ſuch information as he ſhall judge neceſſary.

"All Sheriffs and gaolers ſhall receive ſuch ſuſpicious perſons, whom by warrant from the governor they ſhall be commanded to receive, and them in their priſons or cuſtody to detain or *tranſport* out of the commonwealth, as by ſuch warrants may be commanded."

Between the alien law of the United States and this law of the ſtate of Virginia there is no *colliſion* Their *aim* and *policy* is, in *principle*, the *ſame*; and the latter is no more a violation of the conſtitution of the ſtate, than the former a violation of the conſtitution of the United States. Each is alike conſtitutional; and of the two, the Virginia law is moſt arbitrary—yet theſe Virginians *murmur* at the law of the United States.

PORTSMOUTH, December 22.

The Directors of the Acqueduct have put down a pump, nearly oppoſite Col. Gaine's, which has the faculty of working itſelf, by day and by night, at all times, and in all ſeaſons.—No cold has hitherto checked a continual flow of pure water, and no heat will retard its perpetual courſe, unleſs the original fountain ſhould be exhauſted. It diſcharges about a barrel of water in a moment, ſupplies families, waters ſhips, and very probably would ſave the town from deſolation, in caſe of fire, provided every other ſtream was dry.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleaſed to grant a pardon to Randall Rice, confined for robbing the Nantucket Bank.

December 27.

In the ſecond edition of the "Hamburgh Correſpondent" of the 27th of October, it is announced:—"By an extraordinary opportunity, we have received official accounts from London, that on the 12th of October, Sir John B. Warren's ſquadron had defeated the French Breſt fleet, and captured the ſhip Hoche, of 84 guns, and four frigates. Sir John further writes, that the French ſhips which fled from the battle, will not be able to reach the ports of France." ☞ *The above may be relied on.*

The army of the Beys, which attacked Buonaparte, was ſaid to be 70,000 ſtrong.—When Nelſon's gun-boats and fire-ſhips aſſailed the French tranſports, the Mamelukes and Turks attacked Alexandria.—The Culloden, of 74 guns, was got off after the battle near the Nile; and Captain Trowbridge now commands a ſquadron of ſix ſhips.—Nelſon has arrived at Naples.

It is rumoured, a new embargo will be laid on all American veſſels at Bourdeaux.

Accounts from the Hague, of October 20, are received, which affirm, "That the French government have repealed their decree againſt neutral property, conſiſting of Engliſh manufactures or produce."

WARREN, December 22

SHIP GEN. GREENE.

On Monday, the 7th of January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. will be launched into its deſtined element, the fine copper-bottomed ſhip GENERAL GREENE, built in this port, for Government, under the direction of *Meſſrs Gibbs* and *Channing*, of Newport, United States' Agents for this State.——She is pierced for Thirty-Two Guns, 24 twelves and 8 nine-pounders.——Her Head bears a great likeneſs of this *State's Hero*, the late Gen. GREENE, after whom ſhe is named. Colonel *Benjamin Talman*, the Maſter-builder, has done himſelf great credit, in the maſterly performance of her works; as for *ſtrength* and *neatneſs* ſhe is judged *equal* to any of our firſt rate ſhips.——She is to be commanded by *Chriſtopher R. Perry*, Eſq; a *ſkilful*, *able*, and *reſolute* Commander.

May he, when meeting with the enemies of his Country, never ſully the NAME of a GREENE, or of a WARREN.

* * *

NEWPORT, January 1.

It is with Pleaſure we communicate the following Information to the Merchants of this State, which may be confidently relied on——

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Information, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 19th, 1798.

"The principal Part of the Naval Force of the United States, will be employed and diſtributed this Winter in the Weſt Indies, as follows: Several Veſſels of conſiderable Force, and ſome of 10 and 14 Guns, will rendezvous at Prince Rupert's Bay in the Iſland of Dominica, and will have for their Object, the Protection of our Trade, from St. Kitt's as far Windward as Tobego and Barbados; and will pay Attention to Curracoa, and as the Force increaſes, to the Spaniſh Main. A ſtrong Ship and four or five Veſſels of inferior Force will rendezvous at St. Kitt's, and cruize as far Leeward as Porto Rico. A ſtrong Ship and one or two ſmaller Veſſels will guard the Windward Paſſage, between Cuba and Hiſpaniola; and a ſimilar Force will cruize in the Vicinity of the Havannah, for the Protection of that Trade. The greater Part of the Veſſels deſtined for theſe ſeveral Objects have ſailed, or are under ſailing Orders—the others will ſoon follow, and it is expected that conſiderable Security will be given to our Trade, during the preſent Winter, in thoſe Seas."

On Saturday laſt arrived here the Snow, Nancy, Capt. Thomas Obrien, having ſprung a Leak on her Voyage from New York to Liverpool.—She left New York the 25th Ult.—At preſent all well on board.

Capt. Obrian paſſed the Ship Apollo, on the 26th Ult. off Nantucket Shoals.

Sixty Sail of outward-bound Veſſels left Reedy Iſland (Del.) on the 14th Ult. in the Morning.——The Frigate United States put to Sea from thence, the ſame Evening.

The Delaware Sloop of War, with the Convoy for the Havannah, left the Capes of Delaware on the 23d Ult.

The Sloop Riſing-Sun, Davenport, of this Port, from Boſton for New-York, on the 9th Ult. ran aſhore on the North Side of Block Iſland; Cargo ſaved, and the Veſſel probably may be got off.

MARRIED]—At Weſterly Mr. AMOS CROSS, to Miſs BETSY BARNES, eldeſt Daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel Barnes.

DIED]—At Tiverton, Mr. ABRAHAM STAFFORD, aged 87.

—At Portſmouth, (on this Iſland) Mr. MATTHEW SLOCUM, in the 84th Year of his Age.

—Laſt Evening, very ſuddenly, Mrs. REBECCA ANTHONY, Widow of the late Mr. Iſaac Anthony.——Her Funeral will be To-Morrow at 2 o'Clock—which her Relations and Friends are deſired to attend, without further Notice.

—At Wickford (North Kingſtown) Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, the 2d, late of this Town.

—Drowned on Saturday Morning, the 22d Ult. on his Paſſage from New Bedford to Nantucket, Capt. BENJAMIN ALLEN, of the Packet Delight. In jibeing his Mainſail, he was knocked overboard, and not ſeen afterwards.

Mr. BARBER,

By inſerting the following elegant and uſeful Extract in your next Mercury, you will much oblige

A COMMERCIAL CUSTOMER.

"OUR Promiſe is the Soul of civil Society—and as ſuch it ought to be eſteemed—unleſs that can be depended on, there cannot be any Commerce amongſt Mankind—and the World would only be a Scene of Fraud and Rapine.—A Regard for our Word confers more real Value upon us, than Birth, Fortune, or Talents—and we are certainly more diſhonored by diſregarding it, than by being born poor, mean, or ignorant.—They are much in the wrong who think themſelves ſuperior to this Common Law, which Reaſon preſcribes to us—for a ſtrict Adherence to our Promiſe is the moſt diſtinguiſhing Characteriſtic of a truly great Mind."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Dec. 31

ENTERED,	from
Sloop New-York Packet, Shaw,	Havanna
—— Lucy, Eaſton,	Boſton
—— Hope, Cole,	Baltimore
—— Romeo, Heath,	Providence
Snow, Suſan, Bowler.	Surinam
Brig Caroline, Sterling, St. Peers	Martinique
CLEARED,	For
Brig Adventure, Smith,	Providence
Sloop Sally, Smith,	Norfolk
—— Sally, Weſtcott,	Providence
—— Fair American, Bliven,	New York
—— Aurora, Slocum,	Ditto
—— Diamond, Goodrich,	Hartford
Schooner Independence, Briggs,	Charleſton
Sloop Romeo, Heath,	Providence

An ACT limiting the Time within which Claims against the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treasury, may be presented for Allowance:

BE *it Enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all Credits on the Books of the Treaſury of the United States, for Tranſactions during the late War, which according to the Courſe of the Treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing Certificates of regiſtered Debt, ſhall be forever barred and precluded from Settlement or Allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Repreſentatives, on or before the Firſt Day of March, in the Year One Thonſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby required, to cauſe this Act to be publiſhed, in one or more of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, *July 9th*, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

**** THE Members of the Newport Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers are requested to meet at the State-House, on the Seventh Day of the next Month, at 6 P. M.*

Per Order,
JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*
12 *Month 31st*, 1798.

RAGS.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

C. FOWLER & Company,

In Addition to their uſual Aſſortment of Groceries,

HAVE FOR SALE,

150 Caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins, } *entitled to drawback.*
50 Qr. Caſks Malaga and Sherry Wines, } *entitled to drawback.*
2 Pipes firſt Quality Madeira Wine,
20 Boxes Havanna Sugars, white and brown,
60 Hogſheads Molaſſes,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Cordage,
One 9-Inch Cable,
Bloom Raiſins in Boxes,
Figs, Morocco Skins,

AND

A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common

FLOUR.

Newport, December 27, 1798.

For CHARLESTON *(S. Carolina)*

The Sloop
LAURA,
Thomas Wilcocks,
Maſter,
Will ſail the 15th Inſtant.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Captain, at Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf, or to

JOSEPH ROGERS.
Newport, January 1, 1798.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Baniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof
Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spaniſh Flote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.
Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars per Month, Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhould get Sick, he will be healed free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.
Newport, July 30th, 1798.

☞ *Advertiſements omitted this Week, will be inſerted in our next.*

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ton RAGS, by the Printer great Variety of other Articles.
eof.
Newport, Nov. 26, 1798. Poſt-Office. *Dec.* 18. hereof.

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A CITIZEN.

European Intelligence.

By the Ship America, Jenkins, in 56 Days from Hamburgh, arrived at Newbury-port.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.

Of Buonaparte and the Transports.

YESTERDAY a courier arrived from the Turkiſh government, to their Miniſter, and brought deſpatches which were ſoon afterwards communicated to the Britiſh and Pruſſian Plenipotentiaries. They ſtate, that on the 9th of September, the Beys of Egypt, having collected a large army at Cairo, an obſtinate battle was fought, which continued through the whole of the day, and that in the following night Buonaparte retreated to Roſetta. To which place he was ſoon followed, though ſo reduced was his army as not to conſiſt of more than 10 or 12,000 men. Another attack upon him was preparing; when he conſented to capitulate; but he was refuſed any other terms, than a ſurrender to the diſcretion of the Beys, as they were all certain of him.—It being impoſſible for him to advance or retreat farther. And, in this ſituation, the laſt correct intelligence left him. The deſpatches ſtate, in addition, and from the ſame authority, that Admiral Nelſon has ſucceeded in completely deſtroying the tranſports and armed ſhips in Alexandria harbour.—He directed ſome bomb veſſels to ſuſtain the fire of the forts which the French had erected on ſhore, while fire-ſhips were ſent in among the tranſports. The tranſports were moored in a line extending from the receſs of the harbour towards the entrance. The wind favoured; and ſoon after the flames took the firſt veſſel, it ſpread to the remainder. The whole number of tranſports deſtroyed was 366, including ſeveral Raguſan and Venetian veſſels. Particularly two Venetian ſhips of the line. The Mamalukes, by agreement, diverted the French on ſhore. The crews eſcaped.

October 17.

By information from Malta, the riſing of the Inhabitants againſt the French is confirmed.——They are driven to the caſtle of St. Elmo, have aſked for terms, but have been refuſed, and ſummoned to ſurrender as priſoners of war.——Throughout the whole iſland, the French flag has given place to the Malteſe.——Buonaparte left 5000 of his troops there: but, by deſertion and ſlaughter, they have dwindled away to a handful.——[*The Russians, Turks, and English, were preparing to attack it, previous to these events, with a strong, combined force.*]

The Britiſh ſhip, Coloſſus, off Malta, had captured one of the French ſhips, which eſcaped from the Nile.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.

Jean Bon St. Andre, late French Reſident at Smyrna, was this day with his ſuite brought here, and lodged in the caſtle of the Seven Towers. Among his papers was found a plan for revolutionizing the Ottoman Empire. In conſequence of which 30,000 men are ordered to march for certain places, where French politics have been favored. 37 Cannon were found in the Palace Francaiſe, lately occupied by the French Miniſter at Conſtantinople, but now converted into a priſon, where even the emigrant French, who have taken an oath of fidelity to the Grand Seignior, are confined.

An expedition againſt the South of France, in retaliation for the invaſion of Egypt, is contemplated. Our Court is to furniſh 30,000 men.

The Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, late in our waters, preſented the grandeſt ſpectacle ever ſeen in this city; and it is conjectured this armament has for its objects the poſſeſſions of the French in the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian ſeas, and the Gulph of Genoa. The places particularly contemplated are Ancona, Cevitta Vecchia, &c. and the city of Genoa, in which the Turks expect to find great booty. Before the Ruſſian fleet failed, Admiral Uuſcakorw received deſpatches from his Court at St. Peterſburgh, upon which he had a long conference with the Miniſtry. The greateſt degree of union and ſecrecy prevails between the Ruſſian and Engliſh Miniſters, and our Divan; and the former are even preſent in the private Councils, on our internal affairs. The entry of the French into Egypt, has drawn the cords of friendſhip between us and Ruſſia more cloſe.

PADUA, Oct. 11.

Yeſterday two couriers paſſed through this city for Vienna, from Naples. Their diſpatches contain the fate off Malta. The Engliſh and Ruſſian fleets had appeared before, and commenced bombarding the capital. They had landed troops, and had taken Valetta.

HAMBURGH, Octo. 8.

Advices from Florence of Sept. 18, ſay, that the French have entered the Neapolitan Dominions in an hoſtile manner, though without a formal declaration of war.

We learn from Paris Sept 28, that the Turkiſh Miniſter was that day arreſted and thrown into the Temple.

October 12.

We hear that beſides the Agrette given by the Grand Seignior to Admiral Nelſon, he had ordered a rich preſent to be made to every Britiſh officer in the action at the Nile; and 80,000 dollars to be diſtributed among the ſailors.

The confidence of the Grand Seignior is ſo great in his new friends the Ruſſians that he viſited the commander of the fleet before Conſtantinople on board his ſhip *incognito*. The Ruſſians were at firſt loath to enter the city of Conſtantinople; but they are now every day ſeen walking arm in arm with the Turks.

October 25.

At Raſtadt 18th Oct. a new paper on the ſubject of the pending negociation was preſented by the Auſtrian Envoy; but was ſhort, and does not appear to accelerate peace. In fine, the indications of the recommencement of hoſtilities increaſe daily.

The deputation of the empire at the Congreſs of Raſtadt, have demanded that Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubec, &c. be exempted from all duties in the Rhine.—The French have demanded the reaſon of the march of a Ruſſian army through the German territory; and were anſwered, that they were not authorized to make any explanations on that ſubject. An extraordinary coolneſs has commenced and each ſeems to wait the other's ſtriking the firſt blow, to avoid the odium of the renewal of war.

The French with 8000 men from Switzerland, have entered the Auſtrian Territory, and already committed ſome exceſſes. It is ſaid the Emperor conſiders this as the actual recommencement of hoſtilities.

The Pope was living on the 13th ult.

The crews of eight French ſhips in the harbour of Conſtantinople, have been made priſoners.

The Ruſſian fleet which has paſſed the Dardanelles, has a great number of troops on board.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Fate of the Brest Fleet.

Deſpatches have been received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by the Lords of the Admiralty, which announce that an engagement took place on the 12th of Oct. off Tory Iſland, on the North of Ireland, which was plainly ſeen from the ſhore. The whole number of ſhips were 16. The action commenced at 3 o'clock and laſted five hours. Two veſſels were ſunk, 1 diſmaſted, 1 had the ſails and rigging cut to pieces, and 5 were running off purſued by the remainder under Britiſh colours. Warren or Home, from their ſituations, muſt have been the Commander of the Britiſh fleet, which engaged. In conſequence of this news the ſtocks roſe. (*Other articles corroborate this intelligence, and even make the success of the British more complete. It is said three frigates, which had separated from this squadron, attempted to land troops at Donegal but were prevented by the inhabitants.*)

The two French frigates Juſtice and Diana, which eſcaped from the battle off the Nile, have been taken by the Coloſſus, Capt. Murray, of 74 guns off Malta.

The Jaſon of 38 guns, Capt. Sterling, in chaſing 6 veſſels into Breſt, got upon a rock and beat to pieces. The Captain and crew were made priſoners, except ſix ſeamen, who jumped into the boat, and after many difficulties reached England.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 5.

We hear from Raleigh, that his Excellency William R. Davie, Eſq. has been elected Governor of this State, *vice* his Excellency Gov. Aſhe, whoſe time has expired by the Conſtitution.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.

The brig Pomona, Capt. Morton, caught fire on Monday night laſt, as ſhe lay at Port Penn piers, bound to the Havanna, with a cargo of iron ware and crates. The fire was ſo rapid that any efforts to ſave the veſſel were uſeleſs; ſhe was therefore cut adrift, and floated aſhore on Reedy-Iſland, where ſhe burnt to the water's edge. Fortunately no other veſſel caught fire, though ſeveral lay near her. We have not learned how this accident occurred.

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That no one political truth was better eſtabliſhed by the hiſtory of Nations; and pointed out examples from hiſtory. Theſe have ſince been multiplied upon us. The Chief Juſtice then called upon his fellow citizens to be upon their guard in ſeaſon, if they would avoid the fate of other nations which had fallen ſacrifices to foreign intrigues; particularly to ſet their faces againſt the attempts which had repeatedly been made to excite groundleſs jealouſies and fears in the public mind, againſt our national executive, by the French Miniſters and their Agents: thereby to effect a ſeparation between the people and their government.—That this pernicious plan was zealouſly ſupported by ſome *native* Americans, always ready not only to palliate but to juſtify every meaſure of the French Government towards theſe United States. That although the conduct of our Supreme Executive had been deliberately approbated by every Legiſlature of the Union, yet he feared, we ſhould be too haſty to conclude from thence, that no future attempts of a ſimilar nature would be made upon us.

That the outrages and depredations committed upon us by the French were not, as pretended, occaſioned by the Britiſh treaty; but were the conſequences of a plan to deſtroy root and branch the commerce of Great Britain their enemy, without reſpecting the rights of neutral nations. To this plan is now unqueſtionably added the indiſcriminate plunder by captures and forced contributions of all nations unable to vindicate their ſovereignty and independence. The principal points of the above mentioned addreſs the Chief Juſtice obſerved were again brought into view, from a thorough conviction of their truth and that they are equally applicable to the preſent ſtill more critical ſituation of the United States; which calls upon us to *unite* without delay in a firm and unſhaken determination to eradicate every ſpecies of foreign influence; to rally round, not "the ſtandard of Common Senſe" as we have been invited, but that ſtandard, which ſhall be diſplayed for the ſupport of the conſtitution, laws and government of our *own* Country: For on theſe alone reſt the Liberties and Independence of America.—The Judge here cited a paſſage from Vattal, one of the moſt celebrated writers on the laws of nations in which he alludes to France and Switzerland his native country—" If any one" ſays he, " would ravage from a Nation an eſſential right, or a right without which it could not hope to ſubſiſt; if an ambitious neighbour threatens the liberty of a republic; if he reſolves to ſubdue it, and bring it into ſubjection, that republic will take council only from its courage—It will not even attempt to wait the method of conferences on ſo odious a pretenſion—It will bring into this conteſt all its Efforts, its laſt reſources, and all the beſt blood it is capable of ſhedding.—It is riſking every thing only to liſten to the leaſt propoſition, then they may truly ſay, " *Una ſalus, nullam ſperare ſalutem*" There is ſafety alone, in hoping for no ſafety. [Vattal 2 B. ch: 18 p. 332.

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A CITIZEN.

European Intelligence.

By the Ship America, Jenkins, in 56 Days from Hamburgh, arrived at Newbury-port.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.

Of Buonaparte and the Transports.

YESTERDAY a courier arrived from the Turkiſh government, to their Miniſter, and brought deſpatches which were ſoon afterwards communicated to the Britiſh and Pruſſian Plenipotentiaries. They ſtate, that on the 9th of September, the Beys of Egypt, having collected a large army at Cairo, an obſtinate battle was fought, which continued through the whole of the day, and that in the following night Buonaparte retreated to Roſetta. To which place he was ſoon followed, though ſo reduced was his army as not to conſiſt of more than 10 or 12,000 men. Another attack upon him was preparing; when he conſented to capitulate; but he was refuſed any other terms, than a ſurrender to the diſcretion of the Beys, as they were all certain of him.—It being impoſſible for him to advance or retreat farther. And, in this ſituation, the laſt correct intelligence left him. The deſpatches ſtate, in addition, and from the ſame authority, that Admiral Nelſon has ſucceeded in completely deſtroying the tranſports and armed ſhips in Alexandria harbour.—He directed ſome bomb veſſels to ſuſtain the fire of the forts which the French had erected on ſhore, while fire-ſhips were ſent in among the tranſports. The tranſports were moored in a line extending from the receſs of the harbour towards the entrance. The wind favoured; and ſoon after the flames took the firſt veſſel, it ſpread to the remainder. The whole number of tranſports deſtroyed was 366, including ſeveral Raguſan and Venetian veſſels. Particularly two Venetian ſhips of the line. The Mamalukes, by agreement, diverted the French on ſhore. The crews eſcaped.

October 17.

By information from Malta, the riſing of the Inhabitants againſt the French is confirmed.——They are driven to the caſtle of St. Elmo, have aſked for terms, but have been refuſed, and ſummoned to ſurrender as priſoners of war.——Throughout the whole iſland, the French flag has given place to the Malteſe.——Buonaparte left 5000 of his troops there: but, by deſertion and ſlaughter, they have dwindled away to a handful.——[*The Russians, Turks, and English, were preparing to attack it, previous to these events, with a strong, combined force.*]

The Britiſh ſhip, Coloſſus, off Malta, had captured one of the French ſhips, which eſcaped from the Nile.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.

Jean Bon St. Andre, late French Reſident at Smyrna, was this day with his ſuite brought here, and lodged in the caſtle of the Seven Towers. Among his papers was found a plan for revolutionizing the Ottoman Empire. In conſequence of which 30,000 men are ordered to march for certain places, where French politics have been favored. 37 Cannon were found in the Palace Francaiſe, lately occupied by the French Miniſter at Conſtantinople, but now converted into a priſon, where even the emigrant French, who have taken an oath of fidelity to the Grand Seignior, are confined.

An expedition againſt the South of France, in retaliation for the invaſion of Egypt, is contemplated. Our Court is to furniſh 30,000 men.

The Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, late in our waters, preſented the grandeſt ſpectacle ever ſeen in this city; and it is conjectured this armament has for its objects the poſſeſſions of the French in the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian ſeas, and the Gulph of Genoa. The places particularly contemplated are Ancona, Cevitta Vecchia, &c. and the city of Genoa, in which the Turks expect to find great booty. Before the Ruſſian fleet failed, Admiral Uuſcakorw received deſpatches from his Court at St. Peterſburgh, upon which he had a long conference with the Miniſtry. The greateſt degree of union and ſecrecy prevails between the Ruſſian and Engliſh Miniſters, and our Divan; and the former are even preſent in the private Councils, on our internal affairs. The entry of the French into Egypt, has drawn the cords of friendſhip between us and Ruſſia more cloſe.

PADUA, Oct. 11.

Yeſterday two couriers paſſed through this city for Vienna, from Naples. Their diſpatches contain the fate off Malta. The Engliſh and Ruſſian fleets had appeared before, and commenced bombarding the capital. They had landed troops, and had taken Valetta.

HAMBURGH, Octo. 8.

Advices from Florence of Sept. 18, ſay, that the French have entered the Neapolitan Dominions in an hoſtile manner, though without a formal declaration of war.

We learn from Paris Sept 28, that the Turkiſh Miniſter was that day arreſted and thrown into the Temple.

October 12.

We hear that beſides the Agrette given by the Grand Seignior to Admiral Nelſon, he had ordered a rich preſent to be made to every Britiſh officer in the action at the Nile; and 80,000 dollars to be diſtributed among the ſailors.

The confidence of the Grand Seignior is ſo great in his new friends the Ruſſians that he viſited the commander of the fleet before Conſtantinople on board his ſhip *incognito*. The Ruſſians were at firſt loath to enter the city of Conſtantinople; but they are now every day ſeen walking arm in arm with the Turks.

October 25.

At Raſtadt 18th Oct. a new paper on the ſubject of the pending negociation was preſented by the Auſtrian Envoy; but was ſhort, and does not appear to accelerate peace. In fine, the indications of the recommencement of hoſtilities increaſe daily.

The deputation of the empire at the Congreſs of Raſtadt, have demanded that Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubec, &c. be exempted from all duties in the Rhine.—The French have demanded the reaſon of the march of a Ruſſian army through the German territory; and were anſwered, that they were not authorized to make any explanations on that ſubject. An extraordinary coolneſs has commenced and each ſeems to wait the other's ſtriking the firſt blow, to avoid the odium of the renewal of war.

The French with 8000 men from Switzerland, have entered the Auſtrian Territory, and already committed ſome exceſſes. It is ſaid the Emperor conſiders this as the actual recommencement of hoſtilities.

The Pope was living on the 13th ult.

The crews of eight French ſhips in the harbour of Conſtantinople, have been made priſoners.

The Ruſſian fleet which has paſſed the Dardanelles, has a great number of troops on board.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Fate of the Brest Fleet.

Deſpatches have been received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by the Lords of the Admiralty, which announce that an engagement took place on the 12th of Oct. off Tory Iſland, on the North of Ireland, which was plainly ſeen from the ſhore. The whole number of ſhips were 16. The action commenced at 3 o'clock and laſted five hours. Two veſſels were ſunk, 1 diſmaſted, 1 had the ſails and rigging cut to pieces, and 5 were running off purſued by the remainder under Britiſh colours. Warren or Home, from their ſituations, muſt have been the Commander of the Britiſh fleet, which engaged. In conſequence of this news the ſtocks roſe. (*Other articles corroborate this intelligence, and even make the success of the British more complete. It is said three frigates, which had separated from this squadron, attempted to land troops at Donegal but were prevented by the inhabitants.*)

The two French frigates Juſtice and Diana, which eſcaped from the battle off the Nile, have been taken by the Coloſſus, Capt. Murray, of 74 guns off Malta.

The Jaſon of 38 guns, Capt. Sterling, in chaſing 6 veſſels into Breſt, got upon a rock and beat to pieces. The Captain and crew were made priſoners, except ſix ſeamen, who jumped into the boat, and after many difficulties reached England.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 5.

We hear from Raleigh, that his Excellency William R. Davie, Eſq. has been elected Governor of this State, *vice* his Excellency Gov. Aſhe, whoſe time has expired by the Conſtitution.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.

The brig Pomona, Capt. Morton, caught fire on Monday night laſt, as ſhe lay at Port Penn piers, bound to the Havanna, with a cargo of iron ware and crates. The fire was ſo rapid that any efforts to ſave the veſſel were uſeleſs; ſhe was therefore cut adrift, and floated aſhore on Reedy-Iſland, where ſhe burnt to the water's edge. Fortunately no other veſſel caught fire, though ſeveral lay near her. We have not learned how this accident occurred.

December 21.

AMERICAN NAVY.

L f the Veſſels now in Service.

		Guns	Commanders.
Frigate	United States,	44	John Barry,
	Conſtitution,	44	S. Nicholſon,
	Conſtellation,	36	Tho's Truxton,
	Ganges,	24	Tho's Tingey,
	Delaware,	20	Stephen Decatur,
	Montezuma,	20	Alex'r Murray.
	Baltimore,	20	Iſaac Phillips,
	Gen. Waſhing.	24	Patrick Fletcher,
	Herald,	18	James Sever,
	Portſmouth,	24	Daniel M Neal,
	Pinckney,	18	Sam'l Heyward,
	Norfolk,	18	Tho's Williams,
	Richmond,	18	—— ——,
	Merimack,	24	Moſes Brown,
Galley	Retaliation,	14	Wm. Bainbridge,
Eight Revenue Cutters.			

Veſſels now building.

Connecticut,	24	Moſes Tryon,
Adams,	24	Richard V. Morris,
1 at Boſton,	24	
2 at Baltimore,	18 each.	
1 at Salem.	32	
2 at N. York,	44 each.	
1 at Philadelphia,	44	
1 at Norfolk,	36	
1 at Portſmouth,	44	
1 at Warren,	32	Chriſt. R. Perry.
1 at Boſton,	36	

December 24.

Extract of a letter from the Conſul of the United States at Gibraltar, dated the 18th and 23d of October, 1798.

" The American ſhip Roanoke, Ebenezer Paine, Commander, from Norfolk in Virginia, with a valuable cargo of cocoa, indigo, &c.—bound to Cadiz and a market, was brought in two days ago by a British privateer, on pretence of being Spaniſh property; and after going through the cuſtomary interrogation, has been cleared.

" Since the veſſel was freed, being of 333 tons burthen, I met Earl St. Vincent, when I took the opportunity to requeſt the favor of leave for her going to Cadiz with her cargo, which he not only granted, but alſo a convoy, as ſhe is not armed, with leave to bring out for the United States a cargo of the produce of Spain.

" At foot you have the names of the ſix French prizes ſent in by Admiral Nelſon, five of which are now ready to proceed to Liſbon, there to get ſome temporary repairs before they go for England; they are under jury maſts, and in a ſhocking ſtate. Admiral Nelſon is blocking up Malta.

NAMES OF PRIZES.

Le Franklin,	80 guns
Le Tonant,	80
Le Spartiat,	74
Le Conquerant,	74
Le Peuple Souveraine,	74
L'Aquillion,	74

" By a Dane in 27 days from Leghorne, it is reported that the Malteſe had roſe on the French garriſon, diſpoſſeſſed them of the iſland and thrown themſelves under the protection of Great-Britain and the King of Naples;—He further reports, that Buonoparte had been compelled, by the Turks to re-embark his army, and was in great want of proviſions, that on the other hand the Engliſh continued to block them up."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

A citizen of South Carolina has invented a lamp, upon a conſtruction which conſumes tallow and other fat ſubſtances in the manner of oil, without producing offenſive ſmells or ſmoke.—The author has obtained a patent for his invention, under the name of " Love's patent Lamp."

TO ALL MALCONTENTS.

A law is now in force, in the ſtate of Virginia paſſed in the year 1792, which enacts, " That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Council of the State, to apprehend and ſecure, or cauſe to be apprehended and ſecured, or compelled, *to depart this commonwealth*, all ſuſpicious perſons, being the ſubjects of any foreign power or ſtate, who ſhall have made a declaration of war, or actually commenced hoſtilities againſt the ſaid ſtates, *from whom the Preſident of the United States ſhall apprehend hoſtile deſigns againſt the ſaid ſtates provided information there of ſhall have been previouſly received by the executive from him*; and in ſuch caſes the governor, with the advice of the council of ſtate, ſhall and he is hereby empowered to ſend for the perſon and papers of any foreigner within this ſtate in order to obtain ſuch information as he ſhall judge neceſſary.

" All Sheriffs and gaolers ſhall receive ſuch ſuſpicious perſons, whom by warrant from the governor they ſhall be commanded to receive, and them in their priſons or cuſtody to detain or *tranſport* out of the commonwealth, as by ſuch warrants may be commanded."

Between the alien law of the United States and this law of the ſtate of Virginia there is no *colliſion*. Their *aim* and *policy* is, in *principle*, the *ſame*; and the latter is no more a violation of the conſtitution of the ſtate, than the former a violation of the conſtitution of the United States. Each is alike conſtitutional; and of the two, the Virginia law is moſt arbitrary—yet theſe Virginians *murmur* at the law of the United States.

PORTSMOUTH, December 22.

The Directors of the Acqueduct have put down a pump, nearly oppoſite Col. Gaine's, which has the faculty of working itſelf, by day and by night, at all times, and in all ſeaſons.—No cold has hitherto checked a continual flow of pure water, and no heat will retard its perpetual courſe, unleſs the original fountain ſhould be exhauſted. It diſcharges about a barrel of water in a moment, ſupplies families, waters ſhips, and very probably would ſave the town from deſolation, in caſe of fire, provided every other ſtream was dry.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleaſed to grant a pardon to Randall Rice, confined for robbing the Nantucket Bank.

December 27.

In the ſecond edition of the " Hamburgh Correſpondent" of the 27th of October, it is announced:—" By an extraordinary opportunity, we have received official accounts from London, that on the 12th of October, Sir John B. Warren's ſquadron had defeated the French Breſt fleet, and captured the ſhip Hoche, of 84 guns, and four frigates. Sir John further writes, that the French ſhips which fled from the battle, will not be able to reach the ports of France." ☞ *The above may be relied on.*

The army of the Beys, which attacked Buonaparte, was ſaid to be 70,000 ſtrong.——When Nelſon's gun-boats and fire-ſhips aſſailed the French tranſports, the Mamelukes and Turks attacked Alexandria.—The Culloden, of 74 guns, was got off after the battle near the Nile; and Captain Trowbridge now commands a ſquadron of ſix ſhips.—Nelſon has arrived at Naples.

It is rumoured, a new embargo will be laid on all American veſſels at Bourdeaux.

Accounts from the Hague, of October 20, are received, which affirm, " That the French government have repealed their decree againſt neutral property, conſiſting of Engliſh manufactures or produce."

WARREN, December 22.

SHIP GEN. GREENE.

On Monday, the 7th of January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. will be launched into its deſtined element, the fine copper-bottomed ſhip GENERAL GREENE, built in this port, for Government, under the direction of *Meſſrs Gibbs* and *Channing*, of Newport, United States' Agents for this State.——She is pierced for Thirty-Two Guns 24 twelves and 8 nine-pounders.——Her Head bears a great likeneſs of this *State's Hero*, the late Gen. GREENE. after whom ſhe is named. Colonel *Benjamin Talman*, the Maſter-builder, has done himſelf great credit, in the maſterly performance of her works; as for *ſtrength* and *neatneſs* ſhe is judged *equal* to any of our firſt rate ſhips.——She is to be commanded by *Chriſtopher R. Perry*, Eſq; a *ſkilful*, *able*, and *reſolute* Commander.

May he, when meeting with the enemies of his Country, never ſully the NAME of a GREENE, or of a WARREN.

* * *

NEWPORT, January 1.

It is with Pleaſure we communicate the following Information to the Merchants of this State, which may be confidently relied on——

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Information, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 19th, 1798

" The principal Part of the Naval Force of the United States, will be employed and diſtributed this Winter in the Weſt Indies, as follows: Several Veſſels of conſiderable Force, and ſome of 10 and 14 Guns, will rendezvous at Prince Rupert's Bay in the Iſland of Dominica, and will have for their Object, the Protection of our Trade, from St. Kitt's as far Windward as Tobego and Barbados; and will pay Attention to Curracoa, and as the Force increaſes, to the Spaniſh Main. A ſtrong Ship and four or five Veſſels of inferior Force will rendezvous at St. Kitt's, and cruize as far Leeward as Porto Rico. A ſtrong Ship and one or two ſmaller Veſſels will guard the Windward Paſſage, between Cuba and Hiſpaniola; and a ſimilar Force will cruize in the Vicinity of the Havannah, for the Protection of that Trade. The greater Part of the Veſſels deſtined for theſe ſeveral Objects have failed, or are under ſailing Orders—the others will ſoon follow, and it is expected that conſiderable Security will be given to our Trade, during the preſent Winter, in thoſe ſeas."

On Saturday laſt arrived here the Snow, Nancy, Capt. Thomas Obrien, having ſprung a Leak on her Voyage from New York to Liverpool.—She left New York the 25th Ult.—At preſent all well on board

Capt. Obrian paſſed the Ship Apollo, on the 26th Ult. off Nantucket Shoals.

Sixty Sail of outward-bound Veſſels left Reedy Iſland (Del) on the 14th Ult. in the Morning.——The Frigate United States put to Sea from thence, the ſame Evening.

The Delaware Sloop of War, with the Convoy for the Havannah, left the Capes of Delaware on the 23d Ult.

The Sloop Riſing-Sun, Davenport, of this Port, from Boſton for New-York, on the 9th Ult. ran aſhore on the North Side of Block Iſland; Cargo ſaved, and the Veſſel probably may be got off.

MARRIED]—At Weſterly Mr. AMOS CROSS, to Miſs BETSY BARNES, eldeſt Daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel Barnes.

DIED]—At Tiverton, Mr. ABRAHAM STAFFORD, aged 87.

—At Portſmouth, (on this Iſland) Mr. MATTHEW SLOCUM, in the 84th Year of his Age.

—Laſt Evening, very ſuddenly, Mrs. REBECCA ANTHONY, Widow of the late Mr. Iſaac Anthony.——Her Funeral will be To-Morrow at 2 o'Clock—which her Relations and Friends are deſired to attend, without further Notice.

—At Wickford (North Kingſtown) Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, the 2d, late of this Town.

—Drowned on Saturday Morning, the 22d Ult. on his Paſſage from New Bedford to Nantucket, Capt. BENJAMIN ALLEN, of the Packet Delight. In jibeing his Mainſail, he was knocked overboard, and not ſeen afterwards.

Mr. BARBER,

By inſerting the following elegant and uſeful Extract in your next Mercury, you will much oblige

A COMMERCIAL CUSTOMER.

" OUR Promiſe is the Soul of civil Society—and as ſuch it ought to be eſteemed—unleſs that can be depended on, there cannot be any Commerce amongſt Mankind—and the World would only be a Scene of Fraud and Rapine.—A Regard for our Word confers more real Value upon us, than Birth, Fortune, or Talents—and we are certainly more diſhonored by diſregarding it, than by being born poor, mean, or ignorant.—They are much in the wrong who think themſelves ſuperior to this Common Law, which Reaſon preſcribes to us—for a ſtrict Adherence to our Promiſe is the moſt diſtinguiſhing Characteriſtic of a truly great Mind."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Dec. 31

ENTERED,	from
Sloop New-York Packet, Shaw,	Havanna
—— Lucy, Eaſton,	Boſton
—— Hope, Cole,	Baltimore
—— Romeo, Heath,	Providence
Snow, Suſan, Bowler.	Surinam
Brig Caroline, Sterling, St. Peers	Martinique
CLEARED,	For
Brig Adventure, Smith,	Providence
Sloop Sally, Smith,	Norfolk
—— Sally, Weſtcott,	Providence
—— Fair American, Bliven,	New York
—— Aurora, Slocum,	Ditto
—— Diamond, Goodrich,	Hartford
Schooner Independence, Briggs,	Charleſton
Sloop Romeo, Heath,	Providence

An ACT limiting the Time within which Claims against the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treaſury, may be preſented for Allowance:

BE *it Enacted by the Senate, and House of Repreſentatives, of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all Credits on the Books of the Treaſury of the United States, for Tranſactions during the late War, which according to the Courſe of the Treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing Certificates of regiſtered Debt, ſhall be forever barred and precluded from Settlement or Allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Repreſentatives, on or before the Firſt Day of March, in the Year One Thonſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby required, to cauſe this Act to be publiſhed,* in one or more of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Preſident of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, *July 9th*, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

*** *THE Members of the Newport Aſſociation of Mechanics and Manufacturers are requested to meet at the State-Houſe, on the Seventh Day of the next Month, at 6 P. M.*

Per Order,
JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*
12 *Month* 31*st*, 1798.

RAGS.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

C. FOWLER & Company,

In Addition to their uſual Aſſortment of Groceries,

HAVE FOR SALE,

150 Caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins, } *entitled to drawback.*
50 Qr. Caſks Malaga and Sherry Wines, } *entitled to drawback.*
2 Pipes firſt Quality Madeira Wine,
20 Boxes Havanna Sugars, white and brown,
60 Hogſheads Molaſſes,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Cordage,
One 9-Inch Cable,
Bloom Raiſins in Boxes,
Figs, Morocco Skins,

AND

A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common

FLOUR.

Newport, December 27, 1798.

For CHARLESTON (*S. Carolina*)

The Sloop
LAURA,
Thomas Wilcocks,
Maſter,

Will ſail the 15th Inſtant.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Captain, at Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf, or to

JOSEPH ROGERS.
Newport, January 1, 1798.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Baniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof
Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spaniſh Flote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.
Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

ATTENTION!

RENDEZVOUS for the Purpoſe of Recruiting a Company of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS, ſtationed at Fort Wolcott, in Newport Harbour, is opened at Mr. SAMUEL VAUGHN's, on the Parade, where any Perſon deſirous of ſerving his Country will have an Opportunity to engage—The Term of Enliſtment will be 5 Years—Bounty given 12 Dollars——Monthly Pay to Artificers (ſuch as Carpenters, Wheelrights, and Blackſmiths) 10 Dollars per Month. Muſicians 6 Dollars, and Privates 5 Dollars—The Clothing is complete, Proviſions good, and a large Allowance—If unfortunately a Soldier ſhou'd get Sick, he will be heated free from Expence, and if wounded in the Service of his Country, will receive a Compenſation equal to his Diſability.

GOD BLESS THE PRESIDENT.

W. LITTLEFIELD,
Capt Corps Artilleriſts and Engineers.
Newport July 30th, 1798.

☞ *Advertiſements omitted this Week, will be inſerted in our next.*

---

otton RAGS, by the Printer   Variety of other Articles.
ereof.
Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.   Poſt-Office.   *Dec.* 18.   hereof.

From **PETER PINDAR's** ***Works.***

KEEL up lies FRANCE, long may she keep
that poſture!
Her knav'ry, folly, on the rocks have toſt her;
Behold the thouſands that ſurround the wreck!
Her cables parted, rudder gone,
Split all her ſails, her main maſt down,
Chok'd all her pumps, cruſh'd in her deck;
Sport for the winds, the billows o'er her roll!
Now am I glad of it with all my ſoul.

FRANCE lifts the buſy ſword of blood no
more;
Loſt to its giant graſp the wither'd hand:
O ſay what kingdom can her fate deplore,
The dark diſturber of each happy land?

To Britain an inſidious damn'd Iago—
Remember, Engliſhmen, old Cato's cry,
And keep that patriot model in your eye—
His conſtant cry, "*Delenda eſt* CARTHAGO."

FRANCE is *our* Carthage, that ſworn foe to
truth,
Whoſe perfidy deſerves th' eternal chain!
And now ſhe's down, our Britiſh buck, forſooth,
Would lift the ſtabbing ſtrumpet up again.

Love I the French?—*By* heaven's 'tis no ſuch
matter!
Who loves a Frenchman, wars with ſimple
nature.
What Frenchman loves a Briton?—None:
Yet by the hand this enemy we take;
Yes, blundering Britons boſom up the ſnake,
And feel themſelves, too late indeed, undone.

The converſe chaſte of day, and eke of night,
The kiſs clad moments of ſupreme delight,
To LOVE's pure paſſion only due;
The ſeraph ſmile that ſoft ey'd FRIENDSHIP
wears,
And SORROW's balm of ſympathiſing tears,
Thoſe non fellows never knew.

For this I hate them—Art, all varniſh'd art!
This doth EXPERIENCE ev'ry moment prove:
And hollow, ſmall to all things be the heart,
That foe to beauty, which deceives in *love.*

Hear me, Dame NATURE on thoſe men of *cork*;
Smile at a FRENCHMAN's *heart*, thy handy-
work;
A dunghill that luxuriant feeds
The gaudy and the rankeſt weeds;
Deception, genii like, taints its very core,
Like flies in carrion—pr'ythee make no more.

Not but a *neighb'ring* nation to the French
Have morals that emit a ſtronger ſtench,
That Chriſtian noſes ſcarcely can withſtand;
The HEART a dungeon hollow, dark and foul,
The dwelling of the toad, ſnake, bat and owl,
Demons, and all the grimly ſpectre band.

Mad fools!—and can we deem the French
profound,
And, pleas'd, their infant politics embrace,
Who drag a noble pyramid to ground,
Without one pebble to ſupply its place?

Yes, are they follow'd, prais'd, admir'd ador'd.
So with ſuch praiſe, their ears no longer hold!
This moment could I prove it to the nation all,
That verily a FRENCHMAN is not rational.

Ye FRENCHMEN, this is my unvarying creed,
"Ye are not *rational* indeed;
"So low have fond conceit and folly ſunk ye;
"Only a larger kind of monkey!"

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in Purſuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-Annual Dividend will be declared and paid, on *Monday*, the 31ſt Inſtant.

That in Conformity to the Sixth and Seventh Articles of the ſaid Charter, a General Meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-Houſe, in this Town, on *Monday*, the 7th Day of *January* next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Election of Directors, and the Tranſaction of ſuch other Buſineſs as may be deemed neceſſary.

Transferring of Shares will ceaſe from the 21ſt Inſtant, until the 1ſt of *January* next.

By Order of the President
and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Caſhier.*
Newport, Dec. 18, 1798.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. STEPHEN CAHOONE, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

RUTH CAHOONE, *Adm'x.*
Newport, Dec. 1[illegible], 1798.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.
Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum, and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo, Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

JAMES TAYLOR and CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FRESH Supplies of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, and Painters' Colours, which they ſell cheap for Caſh or approved Credit.

Receipts from Families or Phyſicians attended to with the utmoſt Care and Exactneſs.

Medicine-Cheſts for Ships furniſhed with ample and ſuitable Directions, to be had at a ſhort Notice.

Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

ROBERT LAWTON
Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A Freſh Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloths, & Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Sattin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Informs his Friends, That he has Received, and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN's,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS —Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport appointed Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WILLIAM TAGGART, late of Newport, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings within Three Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

THOMAS G. PITMAN,
BENJAMIN CORNELL.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate above mentioned, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

Clark Taggart, } Admini-
Isaac Taggart, } ſtrators
Newport, Dec. 3, 1798.

GIBBS & CHANNING
Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.—China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.—Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS juſt received by the laſt Ships a Freſh Supply, and beautiful Aſſortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, which he has for Sale, at a very reaſonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Alſo for Sale, good coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He gives the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec, [illegible] 1798.

TO BE LET,
And entered upon, on or before the 25th of March next,

A FARM, which formerly belonged to James Coggeſhall, containing 10[illegible] Acres. The Terms may be known by applying to THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

SIMON DAVIS
Haſt juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the firſt Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

SIMEON MARTIN,
Has for Sale for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

CHOICE Good FRESH RAISINS, to be ſold, by Caſk, or by Retail, 8 Pounds for a Dollar, at J. RICHARDSON's at the Poſt-Office. *Dec.* 18.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which *Cash* will be given, on Delivery, by JOHN BAKER, at his Store on Baniſter's Wharf.

Nov. 27, 1798.

JOHN BOUR

At the Sign of the golden EAG

INVITES his Friends, and Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,
Having Juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of
ENGLISH and ***INDIA***
GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

N. B. Home made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Nov 27, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, **jun.**

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

TO BE SOLD,
The FERRY on Eaſton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

John Adams,

Leather-Dreſſer and Glover,
Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer Skin; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for writing; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c &c

From PETER PINDAR'*s Works.*

KEEL up lies FRANCE, long may ſhe keep that poſture!
Her knav'ry, folly, on the rocks have toſt her;
Behold the thouſands that ſurround the wreck!
Her cables parted, rudder gone,
Split all her ſails, her main maſt down,
Chok'd all her pumps, cruſh'd in her deck;
Sport for the winds, the billows o'er her roll!
Now am I glad of it with all my ſoul.

FRANCE lifts the buſy ſword of blood no more;
Loſt to its giant graſp the wither'd hand:
O ſay what kingdom can her fate deplore,
The dark diſturber of each happy land?

To Britain an inſidious damn'd Iago—
Remember, Engliſhmen, old Cato's cry,
And keep that patriot model in your eye—
His conſtant cry, "*Delenda eſt* CARTHAGO."

FRANCE is *our* Carthage, that ſworn foe to truth,
Whoſe perfidy deſerves the eternal chain!
And now ſhe's down, our Britiſh buck, forſooth,
Would lift the ſtabbing ſtrumpet up again.

Love I the French?—By heaven's 'tis no ſuch matter!
Who loves a Frenchman, wars with ſimple nature.
What Frenchman loves a Briton?—None:
Yet by the hand this enemy we take;
Yes, blundering Britons boſom up the ſnake,
And feel themſelves, too late indeed, undone.

The converſe chaſte of day, and eke of night,
The kiſs clad moments of ſupreme delight,
To LOVE's pure paſſion only due;
The ſeraph ſmile that ſoft ey'd FRIENDSHIP wears,
And SORROW's balm of ſympathiſing tears,
Thoſe thou fellows never knew.

For this I hate them—Art, all varniſh'd art!
This doth EXPERIENCE ev'ry moment prove;
And hollow, mute to all things by the heart,
That foe to beauty, which deceives in *love*.

Hear me, Dame NATURE, on thoſe men of *cork*;
Build at a FRENCHMAN's *heart*, thy handy-work;
A dunghill that luxuriant feeds
The gaudy and the rankeſt weeds;
Deception, grub like, taints its very core,
Like flies in carrion—p'ythee make no more.

Not but a *neighb'ring* nation to the French
Have morals that emit a ſtronger ſtench,
That Chriſtian noſes ſcarcely can withſtand;
The HEART a dungeon hollow, dark and foul,
The dwelling of the toad, ſnake, bat and owl,
Dæmons, and all the grimly ſpectre band.

Mad fools!—and can we deem the French *profound*,
And, pleas'd, their infant politics embrace,
Who drag a noble pyramid to ground,
Without one pebble to ſupply its place?

Yes, are they follow'd, prais'd, admir'd ador'd.
Be with ſuch praiſe, their ears no longer bor'd!
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Transferring of Shares will ceaſe from the 21ſt Inſtant, until the 1ſt of *January* next.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 18, 1798.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. STEPHEN CAHOONE, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

RUTH CAHOONE, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Dec. 13, 1798.

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Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum, and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo, Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

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Receipts from Families or Phyſicians attended to with the utmoſt Care and Exactneſs.

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Newport, Dec. 17, 1798.

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A Freſh Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloths, & Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Sattin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1798.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends, That he has Received, and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN's,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS—Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport appointed Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WILLIAM TAGGART, late of Newport, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings within Three Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

THOMAS G. PITMAN,
BENJAMIN CORNELL.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate above mentioned, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

Clark Taggart, } Adminiſtrators.
Isaac Taggart, }

Newport, Dec. 3, 1798.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.—China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.—Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

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Alſo for Sale, good coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He gives the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec, [illegible], 1798.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon, on or before the 25th of March next,

A FARM, which formerly belonged to James Coggeſhall, containing 104 Acres. The Terms may be known by applying to THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1798.

SIMON DAVIS

Haſt juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of BRANDY, third Proof—St. Croix RUM—Jamaica SPIRITS—and SHERRY WINE, all of the firſt Quality.

Nov. 13, '98.

SIMEON MARTIN,

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Newport, October 8, 1798.

CHOICE Good FRESH RAISINS, to be ſold, by Caſk, or by Retail, 8 Pounds for a Dollar, at J. RICHARDSON's at the Poſt-Office. *Dec.* 18.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which *Cash* will be given, on Delivery, by JOHN BAKER, at his Store on Baniſter's Wharf.

Nov. 27, 1798.

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Newport, 27th Nov. 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Eaſton's

Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them.—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Nov. 27, 1798.

John Adams,

Leather-Dreſſer and Glover,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer Skin; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.